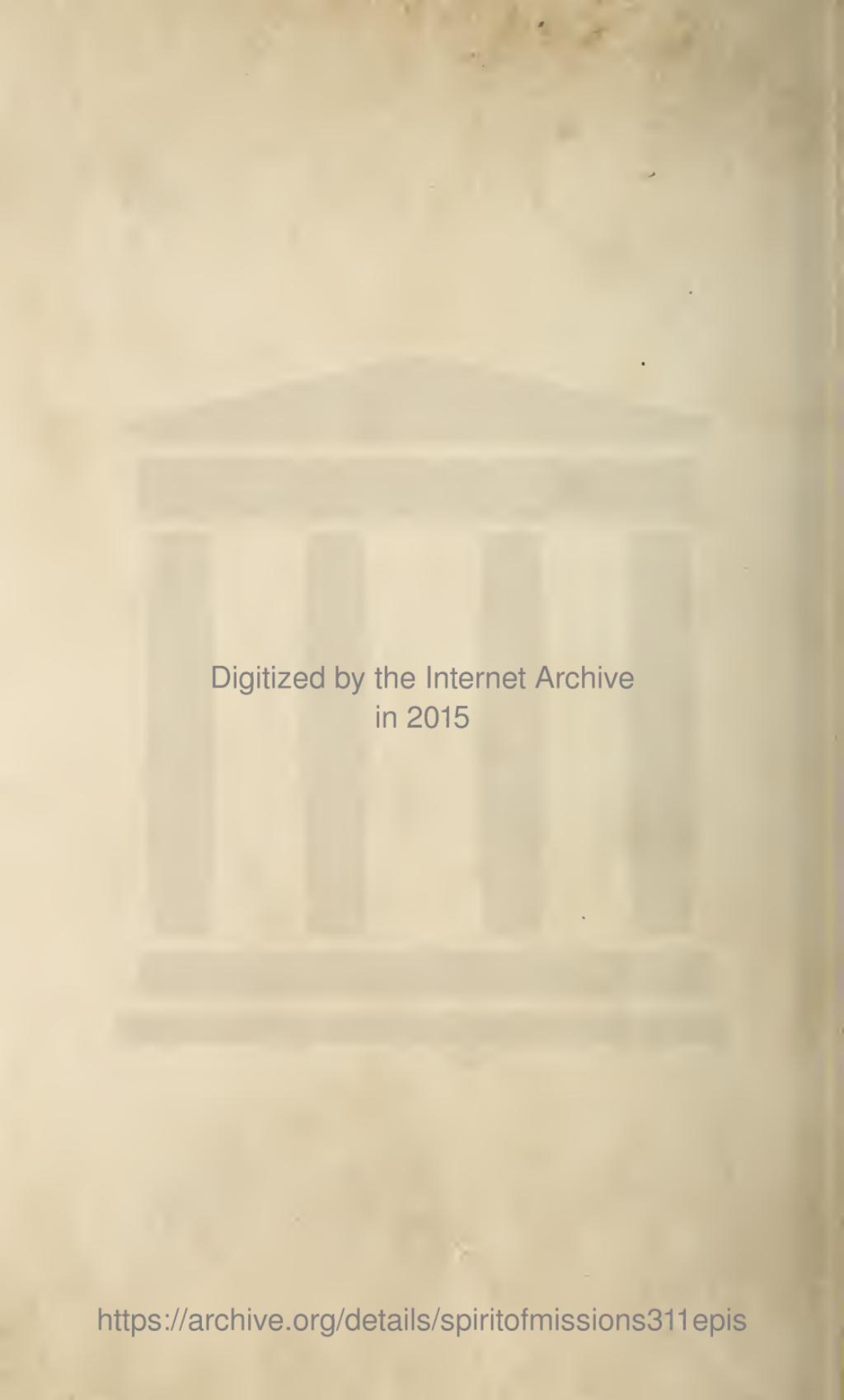


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The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. III.

NOVEMBER, 1838.

No. 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

October 1, 1838. Stated Meeting.—The Right Rev. Dr. Onderdonk took the Chair. The Right Rev. Dr. Kemper was also present.

The Rev. Solomon Davis, Missionary to the Oneidas at Duck Creek, Wisconsin, was appointed superintendent of the Green Bay School, to act without a salary during the continuance of that establishment.

Little Rock, Arkansas, was adopted as a station.

The Rev. Erastus Burr, of Ohio, was appointed Missionary at Holly Springs and Salem, Mississippi.

The Rev. Jehu Jones, of New-Jersey, was appointed Missionary at Quincy, Florida.

The Rev. Wm. Hommann, of Pennsylvania, was appointed a Missionary under Bishop Kemper's jurisdiction.

Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, was made a station.

Burlington, Fort Madison and Davenport, in Iowa, were adopted as stations.

Bishop Kemper made many interesting statements, and communicated much useful information to the Committee respecting his Mission.

The following Standing Committees were appointed, the Secretary and General Agent being *ex officio* a member of each:

On Finance—Mr. B. L. Woolley, Mr. G. C. Morgan, and the Treasurer.

On Indian Missions—The Rev. Jolin McVickar, D. D., and Murray Hoffman, Esq.

On Northern Missions—The Rev. Lot Jones, and Mr. D. A. Cushman.

On Southern Missions—The Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D. D., the Rev. W. Richmond, and Mr. B. L. Woolley.

On Missionaries—The Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., the Rev. John McVickar, D. D., the Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D. D., the Rev. Lot Jones, and the Rev. W. Richmond.

On the Spirit of Missions—(A Joint Committee)—Mr. G. C. Morgan.

It was resolved to hold a public Missionary meeting on the next Sunday evening, for which the Secretary was directed to make arrangements.

October 15. Stated Meeting.—The Right Rev. Dr. Ives was present, and took the chair.

The resignation of the Rev. Amos Cleaver, Missionary at Paris, Ky., was accepted.

Appropriation was made towards the support of the Missionary at Ann Arbor till the first of April next, when aid to that place will cease.

The Joint Committee on the “Spirit of Missions” were instructed (the For. Com. concurring) to report on the state of the accounts of this paper, and what amount was due from subscribers.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to the Secretary and General Agent.

Among the letters received (thirty in number) was one from the Hon. C. A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, enclosing another which contained the necessary permission of the Secretary of War for the Right Rev. Bishop Kemper to visit and remain in the Indian country, and commended him to the friendly attentions and (if necessary) to the protection of civil and military officers and agents; enclosing also a similar one with regard to the Rev. Mr. Gregory, and for both of them several introductory letters from the Commissioner to Indian Agents.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

Oct. 2, 1838. Stated Meeting.—Right Rev. Bishop Smith present and presiding.

The Secretary and General Agent reported the various business and correspondence. He stated having by request attended a joint Missionary meeting held on Sunday evening, 30th Sept., at St. Peter's Church, Albany. The meeting was addressed by Bishop Kemper and several of the clergy, and the claims of our Foreign Missions urged by the Secretary.

The attention of the Committee was principally devoted to the Missionary Correspondence not fully read before.

Oct. 16, 1838. Stated Meeting.—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the chair.

The Rev. R. M. Chapman, of the Eastern diocese, having presented the required recommendation of his Diocesan, was appointed Missionary to Texas—station to be hereafter determined.

The Treasurer presented a statement of the affairs of his department, from which it appears: That (after deducting the amount in hand, appropriated by the donors for distribution

of the scriptures and tracts, and for a high school in Africa, and the payments to be made prior to 1st January,) there will remain but \$3,500 available for 1839. The lowest estimate for expenditures in support of present Missions is \$21,500; thus calling for \$18,000, which should be chiefly in hand by 1st July, 1839. To this may be added the expense of Missions in Texas, the extent of which must be decided by the means furnished by the Church.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC.

MISSOURI.

FROM THE REV. C. S. HEDGES, MISSIONARY AT PALMYRA AND HANNIBAL.

Palmyra, July 6, 1838.

There is one circumstance which has occurred since I last wrote that greatly animates the hearts of the friends of the Church in Palmyra. We have at last commenced, and have in successful progress, the erection of the church which we have had in anticipation for some time past. It is expected that the building will be covered in a few days, and, from present appearances, I confidently expect to be able to perform divine service in our new church by the 15th of September. I have been, by request, to the adjoining county of Lewis, to attend a funeral. The deceased was a young married lady who, many years ago, with her parents, emigrated from Virginia, and after that time never heard the voice of an Episcopal clergyman. Nevertheless the doctrines of the cross, which she had heard faithfully preached in her early youth, did not forsake her in maturity; and her aged and affectionate parents had the consolation of seeing her depart this life in the full assurance of acceptance in Jesus Christ. Besides preaching the funeral sermon, I also delivered a lecture explanatory of the Church service. In this neighborhood the Church has a few communicants and many friends. I have been invited to visit the counties of Shelby and Clark, and also to repeat my visit to Lewis. In all these counties there are some Episcopalians. I expect to start in the course of a week or ten days on a visit to the above counties, where I will preach as often as possible, and ascertain such facts as may be of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Bishop when he arrives.

FROM THE REV. F. F. PEAKE TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. KEMPER.

Boonville, August 23, 1838.

In compliance with your request, I hereby forward a concise report of services since the period when, as Missionary of the Church under you, her Missionary Bishop, I first entered the field of the great West. During this time, a period of nearly two years, my cup has been made to overflow with blessings, both

temporal and spiritual, from the Great Head of the Church, to whom be praise and glory for ever.

Having on previous occasions reported at length to the Committee, and having in the mean time kept you advised of every thing important to the interests of the Church, no more is necessary, at this time, than simply to give a statistical view of past efforts, with a glance at our present and future prospects.

I arrived in Boonville, November 11, 1836, and resided at this place, preaching alternately here and at Fayette, until the following summer. In consequence of urgent solicitation on the part of the trustees of the Female Academy at the latter place, I was induced to remove thither in June, 1837, for the purpose of superintending the above named institution. At the expiration of the period of my engagement there, and after the Rev. Mr. Babbit had resigned his station at this place, I judged it expedient to return and once more make this the immediate sphere of my labors. I therefore removed to Boonville in May last. Meanwhile I have occasionally visited and officiated at various other places in the upper country, but not so frequently as I could have wished, owing to my peculiar situation in connection with the schools of which I have the charge. My trips westward have extended to Fort Leavenworth, in the Indian Territory, and eastward as far as St. Louis; and, from an estimate of those only which are on record, I find I have travelled 1810 miles, the greater part of which has been performed on horseback. The number of times I have officiated, including a course of some twenty "Wednesday evening lectures" on the Old Testament history, is one hundred and seventy-eight. I have baptized five infants, and one adult—performed the marriage ceremony five times, and attended one funeral. Four have been confirmed.

Of the present of the three congregations which I consider as under my charge, Fayette, Boonville, and Fulton, (the distance between the three being only 115 miles,) I can only say that they are in as flourishing a condition as could be expected under the circumstances. At Fayette we have lost one communicant by removal; but the remainder are firm in their adhesion to "the faith once delivered to the saints," and are I trust daily advancing in holiness of life. There is a prospect of having an addition to their number the coming fall, if we should be again blessed with Episcopal visitation. The few at Fulton are still holding on with a faith which, so far as the Church is concerned, deserves a better reward. The tears of joy with which the Missionary is welcomed among them, show the depth of their affection for that Church in whose bosom their faith and piety were nourished; and plead, with an eloquence more forcible than language, for that assistance which they so much need. Our prospects here at Boonville were never brighter. Though unable to visit among the families of the town as much as the interests of the Church require, I have still been gratified at observing a more general

attendance, and the appearance of more devotion here, for a few months past, than in any other congregation where I have officiated. This however has been owing, in part, to the fact that the other denominations have been unavoidably destitute of their accustomed ministrations; but if the Missionary had the time at his command to visit among the families, and associate with the youth, and draw out by social intercourse the better feelings of the irreligious part of the community, his ministrations would never be thinly attended, and under the divine blessing the Church must and would flourish.

When the Church will send and sustain more laborers into this vast and interesting field—a field long since ripe for the harvest—then we may expect to see our loved Zion rising in her beauty, going forward in her work of salvation, and causing the waste places of this moral desert to shout with joy, and her “wilderness to blossom as the rose.”

ILLINOIS.

FROM THE REV. JAMES DE PUI, MISSIONARY AT DIXONVILLE.

Dixonville, Sept. 19, 1838.

By the advice and direction of Bishop Chase I left Alton in July last, and came immediately to this place. The change was made principally on account of my ill health; and the object intended by it has, to some extent, been obtained. This region is the most beautiful and healthy part of Illinois. It is but a few years since it began to be settled by white inhabitants; the improvements consequently are but rude. Our village contains about forty houses and two hundred inhabitants. A few weeks ago we organized an Episcopal congregation under the name of St. Luke's Church. I officiate in this place every Lord's day morning—In the afternoon I preach in the country. We have commenced a Sunday School in my house—the scholars however are but few. We have also religious services at my house every Wednesday evening. It is our intention in the spring to commence the erection of a church. The proprietors of the town have given us two lots as a site for our building. We do not intend that it shall exceed in cost much more than \$1000, as such a building will answer our purpose for a few years. Two gentlemen have given me a claim of twenty acres of land, within a third of a mile of the village, upon which I am now erecting a small house; as it is almost impossible to rent, the demand being so great. The inhabitants of the place are well disposed towards the Church, though but few of them have been brought up to its ways. They are disposed to do all they can to render me comfortable, and I hope that they will be as sincerely disposed to receive the truth in the love of it, and that I shall be as faithfully inclined to dispense to them the word of life. We number seven communicants. I have officiated at two funerals, and administered two infant baptisms. The number of attendants upon public worship amounts to about fifty; but when we get a more commodious place of worship, the congregation will be increased.

FROM THE REV. SAMUEL CHASE, MISSIONARY AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 28, 1838.

I have regularly celebrated divine service and preached twice every Sunday in Ottawa, with the exception of two Sundays, one of which I passed in Vermillionville, where I read service and preached twice—the other I was confined to my bed, by an attack of bilious fever. The congregation in Ottawa is generally respectable—from seventy-five to one hundred—the larger portion of which join audibly in the services—and seem serious and attentive. I cannot state precisely the number of communicants who will permanently associate themselves with the Church; but some eight or ten, who have either been communicants in the Church or other denominations of Christians, are quite regular in their attendance. I have also continued, with some few exceptions occasioned by my own ill-health or that of my family, a third service, and a lecture explanatory of the services and usages of the Church. I have thought it advisable, for the present, to devote most of my time to Ottawa, (though I understand Vermillionville to be embraced in my appointment,) from the fact that the congregations at the latter place are usually small. I trust this arrangement will meet the approbation of the Committee. I have attended five funerals—two infants and three adults, and have solemnized three marriages. From the facility with which the services of our Church were introduced to the congregation, to whom they were comparatively unknown, and the favor in which they continue to be held, your Missionary has much cause to bless God, and encouragement for patient and persevering labor.

FROM THE REV. JOHN SELLWOOD, MISSIONARY AT QUINCY.

Quincy, Oct. 1, 1838.

Since my last report, two have been added to the number of communicants. The congregation has not been as large as it was previously, owing to the extreme heat of the weather, and the sickness with which some have been visited. I have also myself been visited with sickness, having had the fever and ague, by which I was prevented from conducting divine worship on two successive Sundays; the church, however, was kept open by lay-reading.

Having now been at my station twelve months, I will take a brief review of what, by the help of God, has been accomplished during that time. In Quincy a lot has been purchased for the erection of a church, and a neat edifice has been erected on it, twenty-four feet by thirty-five, at an expense of about \$1400. A congregation has been collected together, to worship God in it. The number of communicants has been doubled—being twelve when I came here, and now twenty-four. Three of them have commenced a course of study, with the view of entering on the work of the ministry.

At Columbus, where I have preached a few times, many

erroneous views with respect to our Church have been removed, and a favorable impression has been made. A lot has been given for the erection of a church, as I informed you in my last report, and I expect ere long that one will be built. During the past quarter I have preached several times at Fairfield, a village about sixteen miles from Quincy. There three of the communicants of my parish reside. At that place many prejudices formerly existed against our Church; but I have reason to believe, that they have, in a great degree, been removed. Whenever I have preached there, I have had large and attentive congregations.

INDIANA.

FROM THE REV. ASHBEL STEELE, MISSIONARY AT NEW-ALBANY.
New-Albany, Sept. 28, 1838.

Our progress is onward, slowly, but I trust, under the blessing of God, surely. The additions during the past year have been by baptism ten; namely, nine children and one adult. Four have received confirmation, and six have been admitted to the communion: making the present number of communicants, seventeen. The marriages have been four, and the burials two.

The want of a house of worship, (which we did hope to see erected by this time,) I feel more and more deeply. And, did I not see some fair prospects of progress being made in the work before many months, I should be greatly discouraged. The corner-stone is ready; about one-half of the means is secured; but the vestry feel unable to proceed and assume the responsibility, without farther aid or a loan for two or three years, and for which loan they offer all required security. Under these circumstances, I am led often to exclaim, O for more of that spirit of the Gospel, the zeal and readiness to give in the cause of Christ, which were seen in the lives and conduct of the first Christians! Then should we hear many amongst us saying, in the words of the Psalmist, "I will not come into the tabernacle of my house, nor go into my bed; I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob."

FROM THE REV. H. CASWALL TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. KEMPER.
Peninsula, Portage Co., Ohio, Aug. 2, 1838.

A variety of untoward circumstances have prevented me from enjoying the pleasure of your company at the General Convention. My wife is now lying dangerously ill at her brother's house in this place, and my little boy is in a very delicate state of health. I have paid a short visit to Canada, alone, and have had the pleasure of seeing the Bishop of Montreal, and of travelling with him on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. I have also been at Toronto, Cobourg, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Richmond and Bytown, in Upper Canada, and Hull in the Lower Province. The state of the Church does not appear so promising in Canada

as in this country, and the appearance of things generally, is behind that of the United States. Yet I found a healthy climate and a pure air, which at present are more desirable to me than any thing else. At Brockville, on the St. Lawrence, I have been offered a government school, worth about £200 a year, which the Bishop is anxious that I should accept. Whether I shall do so or not, is at present uncertain; but I have concluded to remain somewhere in the North during the winter, and shall forward my resignation of my charge at Madison to-morrow, if possible. In the latter step I am confirmed by the news which has reached me of your election to the Episcopate of Maryland. Under existing circumstances you will, I am sure, acquit me of the charge of flattery, when I say, that I entertain towards you, my dear sir, sentiments of the highest esteem and of the sincerest affection; and that if health permitted, I would rejoice to remain permanently under your jurisdiction. As to the American Church, I admire and love it, and should my work* ever see the light, I hope to show that my acquaintance with it has not been in vain; and that my various changes of location have not been altogether useless. If health and strength should be hereafter restored, I shall hold myself in readiness to appear again as a clergyman of the American Church, should my services be particularly required.

I found the American Church an object of great interest in Canada. Our brethren there are in hopes of ultimately obtaining a Convocation and a Standing Committee. They have succeeded in establishing their paper, "The Church," upon a permanent footing; and have further adopted the plan of meeting in associations for mutual improvement. All the clergymen with whom I had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance, appeared to be a very superior class of men; and the Bishop spoke in the most encouraging manner of the increase of piety in the Canadian Church, as well as in the Establishment generally. The congregations were tolerably full, and contained a much larger proportion of the lower classes than we find in American churches. In some places the old-fashioned clerk was retained to say Amen; but I found in many instances that functionary had been suspended, in conformity with the American practice.

FROM THE SAME TO THE COMMITTEE.

Ogdensburg, New-York, Sept. 29, 1838.

In my last report, of July first, I stated the probability of my leaving Madison, in consequence of great debility and sickness

* During the approaching holidays, Murray of London, it is understood, is to bring out a work by the Rev. Mr. Caswall, containing his observations on America, and especially on the American Church. We can hardly suppose we are giving our readers information, when we add that Mr. Caswall is an Englishman, a nephew of the late Bishop of Salisbury, (Dr. Burgess,) an Eton scholar, who, coming to this country at the age of seventeen, pursued his theological studies here, and received orders in the American Church; to which, by his learning and his useful labors in the various stations he has filled, he has been an ornament.—[En.]

in my family. From the above period I continued to officiate for several weeks, but ultimately felt constrained to determine on at least a temporary visit to the Northward. I obtained Bishop Kemper's full approbation and consent; and being unwilling that the parish should be vacant for even one Sunday, I engaged the services of the Rev. Mr. Nash, once my pupil, and late your Missionary at Paduca, in Kentucky, the Bishop fully concurring in the arrangement. I am now in a healthy part of the country, endeavoring to recover from the severe fatigues of the last year. I feel compelled to perform the unpleasant task of resigning my post as Missionary at Madison; and respectfully present my farewell to the Domestic Committee; and for a time at least, to the American Episcopal Church. My prayer is, that your Committee may be blessed with increasing resources, and with an increasing number of faithful laborers. From the experience of a ministry of eight years, chiefly in the West, I am satisfied that Providence has in reserve for the American Church, an extent of usefulness and prosperity hitherto unparalleled.

FROM THE REV. D. V. M. JOHNSON, MISSIONARY AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Michigan City, Sept. 29, 1838.

Since my last report the services which I have been enabled to render the cause of the Redeemer and his Church, have been confined (one Lord's day excepted) wholly to this place. The very feeble state of my health, from the time of my return in June, until three weeks past, has prevented me from discharging pastoral duties, and several times disabled me for the public services of the Lord's day. This, together with severe sickness in my family and congregation here, has kept me from visiting Laporte, and therefore I can give, at present, no information concerning the future prospects of the Church there. I have great cause for thankfulness to Almighty God, for his merciful preservation of me and my family, during the distressing, and in a vast number of instances, the fatal sickness with which this community has for three months past been afflicted. Though three of my family have been brought low, yet the Lord hath helped us, and restored to us once more that inestimable blessing, health. Never has the time been known in the history of this town when so much sickness has prevailed for such a length of time. You can form some idea of its extent, when I inform you that, in my congregation which numbered in June from one hundred and fifty to two hundred regular attendants, we have only had for many weeks from eighteen to forty to attend upon the public worship of Jehovah, during his holy day. My time, as far as health and strength would permit, has been occupied at the bedside of the sick and dying; and while at the house of death I have witnessed in the Christian some noble triumphs of the faith of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, I have also beheld in the sinner, who had lived without God and died without hope, a scene at which the heart of the Christian minister could but sigh.

in sorrow. I trust that this dispensation of our God may be sanctified to us all. Other portions of the country, east and south, have suffered, if reports be true, to a much greater degree than this place; and our physicians attribute it to the intense and protracted heat, together with the excessive drought which the West, and this portion of it especially, has experienced. Our prospects are at present rather discouraging, for while some of my congregation have been summoned before the tribunal of a holy God to render up their account, others have removed from this to other sections of the country; and several other families I fear we shall lose as soon as their health will permit. All things will, I trust, yet work together for good, and therefore I thank God for the past and take courage for the future. One Sunday only has been devoted to Laporte, where I preached to a large congregation, assembled in the court-house twice. The remainder, except three at different times, during which I was confined to my bed by severe illness, were given to my congregation in this place. I have baptized three adults and one infant—solemnized one marriage—admitted five to the holy communion, and have attended eleven funerals. Among the deaths, I record with unfeigned sorrow one of our most valuable citizens, and a tried friend and liberal supporter of the Church. Our loss and the loss which the Church sustains in this place, is his unspeakable gain. “It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good.” We were much disappointed in not seeing the Bishop in August, as we had a number of candidates for confirmation.

MISSISSIPPI.

FROM THE REV. J. F. FISH, MISSIONARY AT WOODVILLE.

Woodville, July 1, 1838.

Since my report in April I have officiated regularly in Woodville, the congregations continuing, as they then were, respectably large. The holy communion has been twice administered. I have officiated at two funerals and baptized three children. The Sunday school and Bible class have been held without interruption, and continue to promise much good. The proposition of our vestry to rent the pews is received by the congregation with unexpected approbation and favor; and, if the result of this measure may be judged of by present appearances, we shall be enabled by another year to relinquish the Missionary stipend and to commence repaying into the Treasury of the Church that which has been afforded us in our need.

New-York, Oct. 6, 1838.

I left my station the 26th of August to be present as a delegate from the diocese of Mississippi at the General Convention in Philadelphia. I shall embark for my field of labor again in a few days. I am happy, however, in being enabled to inform the Committee that the services of the Church are continued in Woodville, during my absence, by the Rev. Mr. Page, who kind-

ly consented to officiate in my stead during the summer. A recent letter from Mr. Page, assures me of the continued prosperity of the congregation, and of his sanguine expectation that by God's blessing, the Church in Woodville will at no distant day be the centre of an extensive religious influence in that region. Mr. Page has baptized one child, and administered the Lord's supper to twenty-two persons.

FOREIGN.

ATHENS.

FROM THE REV. JOHN H. HILL.

Athens, July 14, 1838.

Pay School—Female Education—Applications from abroad for admission to the School—Examination of the Pay School—Religious instruction—Services on Sunday, &c.

Pay School.—The Committee will no doubt be struck with the interesting fact, that we are receiving near one thousand dollars per annum from the Greeks themselves, in aid of female education, upon Missionary principles. We have no doubt, that it will this year amount to upwards of \$1000, while at the same time, the expense of this part of our Mission will be reduced \$200 per annum, by our having, through the unexampled liberality of Mr. Bracebridge, a house of our own, for the Pay School, double the size of that, for which we have been paying at the rate of \$400 per annum. I allude of course to the west wing of our dwelling house,* now nearly finished, and in which we shall open our Pay School on the 27th of August, when our vacation expires. Mr. B., after all hope, on our part, of accomplishing our object had been abandoned, very unexpectedly sent me the money to put up the building.

In addition to the extraordinary fact, that the people of this country are contributing \$1000 per annum to our Mission in Athens, if we reflect that the wealthier Greeks, in different parts of the kingdom, and in distant parts of the East, are importuning us to receive their daughters as boarders, willing not only to separate themselves from their children, and to confide them to strangers and aliens in religion, but to pay for their support, and for their education, we may be well assured, that a great change has taken place in the views of this people, on the subject of female education. It is very obvious that we have reached the grand point, at which we aimed, when, as long ago as 1831 and 1832, we commenced our elaborate correspondence, with our friends in all parts of the United States, on this interesting subject. But how far were we from hoping that in so short a period, so much could have been accomplished here. We have more than realized all our expectations on this side of the Atlantic. The whole of Greece, including "the dispersed among the (Mo-

* This building is private property and rented for the Mission.—[Ed.]

hammedans)," has received a powerful impression from the results of our enterprise; and they are effectually roused up from their long state of carelessness about the future welfare of their daughters. They are looking to your Missionary establishment in Athens for this purpose. The advantages of an education, based, as our system is, upon the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, have been silently operating around us, and I myself had, until lately, but little idea of the extent of its influence.

We continue to have applications from all quarters. We have in some measure, been obliged to receive four from Syra, the daughters of some of the most wealthy Greeks. They have been confided to us with the most liberal instructions, to do as we please with them, so as we make them such humble-minded, modest christians, as the poor orphans, who have been so long with us. A Greek gentleman of Constantinople, who has been residing in London for several years, passed a few weeks this spring with his relations here in Athens, on his way to visit his father at Constantinople. He brought a letter to me from a friend of mine at Oxford, and this led him to become acquainted with our domestic circle, as well as with our schools. Before he went away he expressed his satisfaction with every thing he had seen under our care, and a wish that his relations at Constantinople, might only enjoy some of the advantages of such a course of discipline, as he witnessed in our house and schools. From Syra, where he remained some time, he wrote to me twice, urging me to allow him to send us his sisters and nieces. From Constantinople he again wrote to me on the same subject and to his friends here also, who came to us to mediate with us, that we would receive his three nieces and two sisters. He assured us, he had seen nothing of the kind in his travels that came up to his ideas of a perfect system of christian discipline, until he saw our establishment; and that if we would only give him encouragement, all Constantinople would be ready to send their daughters to be educated by us. I had a letter from him again from Malta, a few weeks ago, on his way to London, still expressing his gratitude to us for our exertions in behalf of his country. In consequence, I suppose, of what this Mr. Jonides reported of us while at Constantinople, a widow lady lately came from there, of her own accord, bringing with her, her two sweet little daughters, the one six, and the other four years old, incurred all the expense of the long voyage, here and back, and the inconvenience of a long quarantine, at Syra, and came to entreat us to take charge of her two daughters, her only children. We took them and she immediately returned home (having no other business here) alone, praising God for her good fortune, as she said, and thanking us in the most touching manner, leaving her fatherless children in the hands of strangers, with the most perfect assurance that she had well performed her duty towards them.

From Tripolitza, a father, who is a widower, has just brought us his daughter, an interesting girl of eight years old; and his

importunities, backed by the aid of several gentlemen of the highest respectability and influence, ministers and counsellors of state, have left us no way of escape. Evantha is now with us, and her father, who is a remarkably well educated man, a physician of note, returns overwhelmed, he says, with gratitude at his success.

A gentleman from Cephalonia, one of the Ionian islands, of one of the noble families of that island, has just been here on the same errand. He called upon me with a note of introduction from the celebrated Dutchess of Plaisance,* relict of Napoleon's late marshal, the Duke of Placenza. In her note she intercedes in behalf of Mr. C.'s application to place his daughter "under the care of the benefactors of Greece."

The three following convictions have induced me to mention facts which may appear to savor of self-applause :

1st. I am convinced that our friends at home do not, in truth, realize, i. e. they have no adequate notion of the importance of their Mission at Athens. They put it on the footing of any other station, Crete, or Syra, or elsewhere ; with them a Mission is a Mission : a little school of 40 in Maina, or 50 in Argos, or 200 in Crete, or 150 in Syra, is to them of the same importance as the Mission at Athens, of which (I wish the Committee especially to take note,) the schools of 600, or 700, are the least important part. For this reason I do think that facts, of the nature of the above, should be laid before the Church.

2d. Those who have uniformly been our friends, even from our day of small things, are entitled to the meed of praise, which belongs indeed in a very small measure to us, who are but the agents of their bounty, and the object of their prayers.

3d. We are ourselves, at all events, so much impressed with the vast importance of the work, which the goodness of God has crowned with such signal success in its moral effect, not only upon the individuals who are under our care, but upon the whole

* This venerable lady has lately taken up her residence in Athens. She is, in every respect, one of the most interesting persons whom we have met with, among the many strangers of distinction, who are attracted to Greece. She is a native of Philadelphia, having been born there while her father held some diplomatic post in our country. She still entertains a predilection for Americans, and has a perfect knowledge of our language and literature, though she never will speak English. She has always been a most distinguished Philhellene, and during the war, she and her only daughter contributed a large sum, from the sale of her jewels, to aid the Greeks in their struggle. Having lost her only child in the East, she has come here with the remains of her daughter, to lay them in the soil of Greece, and to take up her last abode here also. She has considerable property in Attica, and has adopted the daughter of Petro Bey, of Maina, and made several splendid donations to that celebrated chief's family, and to other distinguished Greeks, who have fallen into poverty. Possessed of a fine mind enriched by the study of men and books, and a sad experience of trials and sufferings, she is spending her last days in devising philanthropic plans, and preparing for her departure ; for she is a woman of piety. The Bible is her great book of study, and she appears to be thoroughly acquainted with it. Excuse this digression. I thought this notice of so distinguished a Philhellene, might serve for an article for your "Spirit of Missions."

country, that we deem it our duty to seize upon every opportunity of making it known to the church at home.

Examination.—Previous to closing the schools this summer, for the annual vacation, we determined to have a public examination of the Pay School, to which we intended to invite only the parents, and near friends, of the scholars. We wished it to be rather a private exhibition, merely for the sake of affording the parents an opportunity of seeing the progress of their children. We were obliged however to depart a little from our plan, after the first day, as we had so many applications for permission to be present. The examination commenced on the 9th instant, and lasted three days, and yesterday, the 13th, our schools were all dismissed until the 27th of August. On the last day of the examination we invited the director of the public schools, and one of the counsellors of the minister of instruction. They both came. There were also present (some of them during the whole three days) the Rector and ex-Rector of the new University, the Gynnasiarch, several of the counsellors of state, the President of the Court of Appeals, and the Secretary of the Navy, all of whom have their daughters at the school. There were, besides, many other gentlemen of the greatest respectability. Our consul and Mrs. Perdicaris favored us with their presence; also Dr. Stamatades, who had just arrived from New-York, and the Rev. Dr. King, (whose daughter is one of our pupils,) the Rev. Mr. Benjamin, both of the American Board, and from forty to sixty ladies every day. The examinations not only passed off very well, but they have made a great impression upon the public throughout the city; and we received, and continue to receive, congratulations from all quarters. The parents were particularly delighted. Many of them called on us at our house to thank us. In short every one is gratified, and of course we are. The girls were examined in ancient Greek, geography in all its various branches, with the use of maps, exercises on the globes, sacred and profane history, arithmetic, sacred music, &c. During the exercises the girls sung a number of beautiful hymns to Greek words, the music taken from our Collection, and the hymns prepared accordingly. A part of them sung in chorus two English hymns from our Collection, (the 110th and 152d,) in the most beautiful manner. These girls have been taught English, and instructed in the mode of singing English hymns, by Miss F. Mulligan. The Rector of the University, and the Director of Public Schools, at our request, occasionally took part in the examinations. Two of our little beneficiaries, one of whom two years ago, when she came to us, did not know a letter of the alphabet, opened the exercises of the third day by reading, in the most beautiful manner, the epistle and gospel for the day, (it was the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, according to the Greek calendar,) in ancient Greek, every word of which they also understood. The audience were wonderfully struck with this exercise, for a knowledge of the ancient Greek is considered

here as the *summum bonum* of a good education. Upon the whole, we have great reason to be gratified at the manner in which this our first public examination went off. Had we time enough, and room enough to have a similar exhibition of our large school in the Society's building, where we have five or six hundred children, the impression would be wonderfully great.

Religious Instruction.—The Committee and the Church may rest assured, that the spiritual improvement of our charge is as satisfactory as their progress in human learning and morals. Without an assurance of this, our hearts would be depressed in the midst of so many things to gratify us. We bless God for his grace bestowed upon us, in making use of us as his messengers to this people, whose hearts he inclines to receive with meekness the ingrafted word, which is able to save their souls. At the school and in the house, on week-days and on the Lord's day, religious instruction either mingles with the other instruction, or occupies all the hours. Our own household are thoroughly acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, and most of them evince a desire to be guided by God's word. Indeed they have line upon line, and precept upon precept; for in addition to a regular course of reading and instruction, they have a great deal of private instruction from Mrs. Hill and Miss F. Mulligan.

Services on Sunday, &c.—On Sunday we meet all our scholars at the school-house, except a class which is held at our own house, and which is attended to by Elizabeth of Crete, and one of our older girls, a very sweet young Christian, Marigo of Tenos, who has been residing with us many years. At 11 o'clock I conduct divine service in English, and preach regularly every Sunday. Our congregation has become a pretty large one, by the addition of one or two English families; and three or four of our Greek girls now attend who can comprehend my sermons very well. We have the advantage of a fine organ, which is the gift of a young lady whose name I am not at liberty to mention. Frederica is our organist at morning and evening prayers every day; and the son of the Consul General of Holland, a young man totally blind from his birth, officiates on Sunday. He is one of the first pianists of Europe. On Whitsunday I had no less than five services, which I conducted without the aid of any one:—At 7 A. M. communion, at which the Rev. Messrs. King and Benjamin united with us; Dr. Korch was not able to come, as he had promised to unite with the Lutherans at the Queen's Chapel; at 9 A. M. I had service in Greek at the Society's building, where I spoke for an hour; at 11 A. M. divine-service and sermon in English; at 6 P. M. divine service and lecture in Greek; and at 8 P. M., (as it was the first Sunday in the month,) according to our custom, I held the Missionary prayer-meeting. All these services, except the first and last, I conduct every Sunday, as the Rev. Mr. Leeves is now abroad on a visit to England. When he is here I officiate in English every other Lord's day.

We have now here, Lady Balsamahi, late Mrs. Heber, and her

two daughters, Emily and Harriet Heber. They are on a visit from Cephalonia. The Count B. is also with them. Lady B. and her daughters visit us frequently. She has made minute inquiries about our Mission, and evinces a great interest in it.

CRETE.

FROM THE REV. GEORGE BENTON.

Canée, May 17 to Aug. 1, 1838.

Want of room—Instances of indigent Pupils—Call for Scriptures, &c.—Examination and its results.

The whole school numbers more than 300 children. Under the room, which serves us the treble purposes of study, sleeping room and nursery, there are nearly 200 boys crowded into a magazine only 25 feet long and 14 broad; and some of these boys are twenty-two or twenty-three years old, classed with those of only eight or nine. The entrance to our house, through the courts below, is constantly thronged with children and set out with benches. Now turn to the condition of the female department. The room devoted to this branch of the school, is 20 feet by 16, and the registered number of children is 126, between five and eighteen years of age. Does it not become a solemn duty to put the schools on a firm foundation, by preparing such a house for their accommodation as will enable me to exhibit the benefits of this mission in the best manner to this people and to the Church at large? Could you and others interested in the cause of Christ in foreign lands, only see the field that lies open before us, you would not say that I have been proposing a vain thing [the purchase of suitable buildings]. You would join with me in urging the Church to more liberal and extensive efforts. Our faith wavered not, when the dark cloud of adversity hung over us; and now that we are permitted to work, we beseech you to give us every facility.

How I wish you could see the bright and intelligent countenances of some of the children in our school, and witness the punctuality with which they come. Some of them are extremely poor. A few days before the close of the school, one of the girls about ten years old fainted away suddenly. We applied such restoratives as were at hand. On inquiring closely she confessed, with faltering tongue, that she had had nothing to eat but a small piece of bread for two days. This poor girl comes a considerable distance to school, is one of the most regular, most punctual in her attendance, and is always cleanly though poorly clad. She applies herself to her daily task without a murmur, and returns home at night to poverty and hunger. One of the oldest and most advanced boys in the school so thirsts for knowledge that he is willing to endure every privation of body. He had nothing but a dry piece of bread for more than two days, and when I gave him a few piasters, and told him to buy food for himself and poor mother, he turned away his face to hide the

emotions, which prevented him from giving utterance to his thanks. We do all we can; we are supporting two, whom we hope to train up for usefulness in the school. If the friends of humanity would assist us only a little, there are many who would rise up and call them blessed.

Mr. B. thus speaks of a young man from Roumelia whose family had been impoverished by the Turks, and who applied for instruction. He was told to seek support by his labor, and his instruction was then promised.

For some days, continues Mr. B., I neither heard or saw any thing of him, and concluded that the terms were too hard for his acceptance. On the evening of the 19th he came in, prostrated himself on the floor before me, and said he accepted my terms and was my slave. The next day he began to learn his alphabet. His application from that time to the beginning of the vacation was unremitting, night and day. He is about 21, and considering the manner in which his early life has been spent, in entire ignorance, his progress, during the twenty-five days of the school, has been truly wonderful. In that period he has learned to read tolerably well, and to write on paper a decent hand, and has begun some of the other common branches of learning. That he may not lose in the recess what he has learned, he comes every afternoon to read to me about half an hour in the Gospels. May the Holy Spirit ripen into eternal fruit the instruction he receives! Is there no friend to education in Greece willing to extend this richest of blessings to the poor Roumeliot?

When I consider the difference of feeling in the Greek clergy, which nine or ten months have wrought in reference to the mission, and how instead of cursing, they now bless us in the churches, and exhort all classes of people to send their children; when I consider the satisfaction of the local authorities in regard to the school, I cannot but see and acknowledge the blessing of a kind providence in giving us favor in their sight. And that we may still continue to find grace in the sight of God, and be encouraged to plant and water this thirsty land, in hope and faith, we trust that we are remembered at the throne of grace.

Besides distributing many Gospels and religious books in this city, I have also sent many to individuals at Candia and other places from whence applications have been made. Ten days ago there came to see me, a Greek from 25 miles distance, to beg school books. They had heard at that place of the mission school, and had sent him here, hoping I would supply his wants, and furnish the means of instructing their youth.

A priest sent to ask the gift of something on the Old Testament. He said he was very ignorant of its history, and desired to be better informed. My copy of the LXX. has been often borrowed, and not unfrequently they have applied to me to point out whole passages in its history, and explain particular verses. The priest from the neighboring village of Kalepa, came to ask an explanation of Genesis iii. 22.

Examination.—The interest which our school has excited among the parents and others interested in its success, in-

duced me to give a short examination of the male department, that they might have an opportunity to judge of the progress made during the short time the mission has been in operation. I made a selection of about 90 boys. The various consuls were present, together with the principal Greek families. The Roman Catholic priest also came. Of the children belonging to that church there are about twelve or fifteen in the school. Two Greek priests were also present.

Here follows an account of the examination, which was in reading the Old and New Testaments—synopsis of do. recited from memory—questions on the leading doctrines of the Gospel—arithmetic—geography—geometry, translated from Legendre by Mr. B—, ancient Greek, &c.

It must be remembered that the pupils almost without exception began with the alphabet.

Results.—We could have a large adult school if a few hours, a separate room and an instructor could be allowed. It (the examination) has done much in securing the general confidence and good will of the people. It has shown them the design of the mission, and that it tends only to their own good. It has brought many to wish for the Gospels and other books, and induced a desire to understand better the religion of Jesus Christ. “I am ashamed,” said a Greek to me the other day, “of my ignorance of my religion. The little children in your school can answer questions which exceed my knowledge, and I beg you to give me a copy of the Gospel.” It has brought to me a priest from one of the neighboring villages, offering himself as a teacher of a branch mission school in his village, and agreeing to receive in the school the same books and the same method of instruction as used by us at present.

FROM MRS. BENTON.

Crets, July 18, 1838.

Account of the Female Department of the School.

I must own that when I welcomed the twelve or fifteen, who attended at the first opening of the school, I felt great doubts as to the ultimate success of a girl’s school. The parents are influenced by the prejudices of the Turkish population, and regard female education as of very little consequence. Their greatest desire being to settle them as early as possible in life, they see no advantage to be obtained from an education. But the number of girls is now more than a hundred, and in their increasing intelligence, and propriety of deportment, we feel amply repaid for all our care. These, though as yet occupying the same apartment, should be divided into three classes: the first consisting of fifteen girls, from ten to fourteen years old, who could read a little, and who now study ancient Greek, geography, and arithmetic, with a portion of the gospel for a daily lesson. The second class, which numbers about twenty girls, from nine to thirteen years old, began with their alphabet, but to whom, at Easter, I gave a copy of the Gospel, and who now even read better than the first class. These learn the smaller geography, mental

arithmetic, the synopsis of Bible history, and a few verses from the gospel, every day. The third class, or elementary branch, consists of about fifty, who read from the scripture cards, and recite from dictation their other lessons. They all write on the slate, as only the first class write on paper, some specimens of whose writing I have ready to send you by the first opportunity. Besides these we have an infant school, of which my sister for the present has voluntarily taken the superintendence, assisted by one of the larger girls; their number is about fifty boys and girls under eight years of age; their progress is surprising, and they repeat the Lord's prayer and the ten commandments, and many hymns, without hesitation. Our school opens at eight o'clock, and long before that hour I hear their little voices repeating their verses to one another. After a short prayer of thanksgiving to God for his care of the past night, together with the Lord's prayer, the girls read, verse by verse, a chapter in the Bible, the others standing in their places. When the exercises are finished, Mr. B. gives an hour to the first class in the explanation of their gospel lesson, geography, and grammar; this he has been obliged to do, from the impossibility of finding a teacher capable of instructing them. During this interval the second recite either to Victoria or myself, and the remainder, including the infant scholars, write upon the slate. When the hour is finished, the large girls return to the school to take their places as monitors of the reading class, and the infant class march into our eating room, to go through their various exercises. After reading an hour, the large girls return to their lessons, and in turn, each day, one takes her place as dictation monitor, when they repeat after her the commandments, little philosopher, hymns, &c. At eleven the school closes with a short grace, and opens again at two o'clock in the afternoon; the girls sew and knit for two hours, when I hear the large girls in arithmetic for an hour, and Victoria the small ones in mental arithmetic. The school closes at five by repeating the larger creed in our own prayer book, and the blessing, when they separate with happy countenances, to return the next day to their lessons. They are so much attached to the school, that they express their sorrow at every return of a feast day, which, were it not for fear of giving offence to the priest, we should not be inclined to keep; indeed we had almost determined to deny ourselves any vacation, but our crowded rooms, the heat of the weather, and above all the necessity of providing other rooms for the boys, made it absolutely necessary. Of Victoria, the young teacher who came from Athens with us, I can speak with approbation as a useful assistant.

I feel that if we had but the means allowed us, we could fit teachers in our own school and family. To do this, we must follow the example of Mr. Hill, and take them to our own house and support them. That portion of our means which we have to bestow is already devoted to the support of two—a young man, (mentioned in Mr. B.'s letter,) and a little girl whom we have taken

in our family. We trust that all things will be ordered for the best. The troubles which have overwhelmed our country almost dishearten us, when we turn to her for aid ; but our Heavenly Father knoweth the wants of suffering Crete, and to Him are her hands stretched for help. We have been witness to several sad scenes within the last two months. By the order of Mahomet Ali, recruits of soldiers for Syria from among the Cretan Greeks have been raised in the island, when the heart-rending cries of their wives and mothers, who followed them to the city, were beyond description. This appears the more cruel when it is known that more than half the crop of olives was lost for want of laborers, and the scarcity of men is such that there are none to till the ground for the next year's crop.

PERSIA.

FROM THE REV. H. SOUTHGATE.

Constantinople, April 13, 1838.

Journey from Teheran to Constantinople through Hamadan, Kermanshah, Bagdad, &c.

In my communication of the 10th, I promised to give you some account of my travels since the date of my letter from Teheran. I left that city on the eighth of November, for the western provinces of Persia. After eight days' journey I arrived at Hamadan, where I spent two days, and then proceeded to Kermanshah, where I tarried twenty-three days. These two cities are the largest and most important of that part of Persia, and lying, as they do, on the great commercial route to Bagdad, I was willing to devote to them considerable attention. All that I learned there, strengthened my former views, respecting the proper position for commencing Missionary effort in Persia. I was detained in both places longer than I had intended—in Hamadan by the faithlessness of those who should have conveyed me to Kermanshah, and in Kermanshah by illness ; an illness, in its commencement, not of a very serious character, but which soon became so, from the unfavorable circumstances into which I was thrown ; chiefly from lying nearly two weeks upon the stone floor of a cold and damp cell, in a caravansary without medical aid, without attendance, and often whole days without food. The Armenian who had accompanied me thus far from Constantinople, and a Persian servant whom I had engaged at Teheran, were sick at the same time, and in the same room with myself. No one looked upon us or cared for us, and we were poorly able to do any thing for ourselves. Other unfortunate circumstances, which I cannot now state, occurred at the same moment, and cut off my last hope of ever leaving Kermanshah, except by a peculiar interposition of Providence. That interposition was vouchsafed. A merchant of the city, a Guebre, one of the despised fire-worshippers of Persia, learning my condition, had compassion upon me, and came to my relief, at the moment when my need had become extreme. He caused me to be con-

veyed to the house of an Armenian in the neighborhood, where he supplied all my wants, procured me every attention which my situation required, and watched my recovery with almost paternal anxiety and tenderness. In this, and in many other providences, the hand of God was remarkably apparent, but in none more than in the perfect calmness and trust in him, which he gave me in those hours of lonely suffering. I have said thus much of them only for the purpose of bearing record to his faithfulness and love, which indeed I have constantly enjoyed throughout my tour, and oftentimes in the worst extremities.

I judged it best to leave Kermanshah as soon as I was able to ride. My Armenian had already departed hoping that he might find relief in the milder climate of Bagdad. I was ten days in reaching that city. On the road my disorder returned with redoubled violence, accompanied with excruciating pain from the exertion of riding. I soon became too feeble to sit upon my horse, and was compelled to ride upon my baggage, where I could partially recline. In this way I reached Bagdad. But I have said more than I intended or wished to have said, though I have alluded to but few of the circumstances of my illness. As a trial, it was no more than I anticipated on entering upon my tour, and therefore I found in it nothing to discourage me. Besides, the kind hand of my God was upon me in a manner so remarkable, that the trial was worth enduring many times for the sake of its blessings. Again and again during my sickness, my life was saved by interpositions, peculiarly providential, while my heart was almost constantly lifted up above affliction, and made to rejoice over it.

At Bagdad I spent a month, slowly recovering from my disease, and prosecuting my work, as my strength would permit. I did not find my Armenian until a week after my arrival, and then so much reduced, that I could with difficulty recognise him. This disease proved upon examination to be internal and of so serious a character, as to preclude the possibility of his accompanying me farther. Thus far in my tour he had been my sole companion, constantly at my side by night and by day, and sharing in all the hardships and perils of the journey. When I left Bagdad the prospect was fair for his recovery, and I hope soon to hail his arrival here.*

From Bagdad I turned northward, and traversed the entire length of Mesopotamia, by way of Mossoul, Mardin, Diarbekir. In crossing the desert of Sindjar, between Mossoul and Mardin, I was accompanied by guards, provided by the Pasha of the former place. This is only the second time, during a tour over regions, but a few years since, the most dangerous ever visited by European travellers, that I have found it necessary to take such precaution. I have had every reason for not exposing myself to use-

* There too I paid and discharged my Persian servant, whom I had brought from Teheran. He was quite worn out by the hardships of our journey from that place to Bagdad, and went back to his family a broken down man.

less dangers—one of the chief has been an ardent desire, that I might be spared to finish the work I have taken in hand. But when peril lies in the pathway of duty, I cannot conceive myself less secure there, than in any other position; because there and there alone, I am sure of the presence of Him, who can as easily protect me from great evils, as from small ones. There are no parts of my tour which have afforded me more satisfaction and interest, than those which have been the most difficult.

In the upper regions of Mesopotamia I was led to turn my attention to the numerous Jacobite and Nestorian christians, who inhabit there, and who, so far as I know, have never before been visited by a protestant Missionary. My inquiries among them were chiefly at Mossoul, Diarbekir, and the region between, bordering on the Tigris.* I found them a most interesting people, and had circumstances permitted, I could gladly have sat down among them and commenced the good work at once. My investigations also among the Mohammedans of that quarter were unusually satisfactory. But I cannot at present enlarge:

From Diarbekir, I continued northerly, making short stops at several places on my route, to Sivas, and thence to Tocat, where I tarried two days and spent an hour at the grave of Martyn. The recollection of his many labors and prayers for the salvation of the Mussulmans, gave peculiar interest to my inquiries respecting them in the place of his death and burial.

From Tocat, I came to Samsoun, on the Black Sea, where I awaited the steamer from Trebizon. Taking passage in her I arrived in Constantinople on the first of April, having occupied nearly two months on my journey from Bagdad, half of which time, however, was spent in towns and cities on the road. My health, which was still feeble on my leaving Bagdad, has greatly improved during the journey, although the hardships and privations of the way have been greater than in any former part of my tour. It is now as firm as it has been at any time since I left America.

If you will trace with your eye the route which I have followed in my tour, you will see that my way has been a long one. At the same time my stay in the principle places has also been long, while the whole time consumed in my tour has been remarkably short. The reason of this has been the peculiar freedom with which I have been favored, from the hindrances so common in those countries. The whole amount of my detentions, from sickness and other causes, has hardly exceeded a month; while travellers in the East are often detained for months together in a single place. A gentleman, who had long experience in journeying in these lands, recommended to me before my departure, to allow one half of my absence for *waste*. The route which I have pursued, has varied considerably from the plan with which I started.

* July 1. I have had some interesting interviews with the Jacobite Patriarch from Mardin, who is now on a visit here, and have added very considerably to my information respecting his people.

Such variations were anticipated, and have necessarily arisen in the progress of my inquiries. The previous preparation for my tour, however, has been of the greatest advantage; and indeed has enabled me to make changes when necessary, as well as to pursue my course at other times to good purpose. I have suffered more than I can tell you, especially in the latter half of my tour, from the want of a fellow-laborer. My personal privations, however, have cost me far less anxiety than the loss to my work. The providence, by which I was sent forth alone in an undertaking so full of difficulties, both moral and physical, will, I doubt not, one day appear both wise and beneficial; but now that I can clearly see what a loss it has proved to my mission in its immediate consequences, it is more mysterious to me than ever. My own suffering has been, as it always is, my richest blessing; but I am not yet permitted to know how the glory of God has been more fully subserved. I have no doubt, however, that it has been, or will be, and there for the present, faith must rest. It is something indeed to know that the beloved brothers, who have at successive times been appointed my helpers, have been employed in other parts of the great field of the Church; and that the gain there, may have been greater than my own loss. However that may be, the retrospect of my experience under the loss should excite very different feelings from those of a murmuring heart. I can never look back upon the way in which I have been led without mingled emotions of wonder and gratitude, that I have been enabled alone to accomplish so much. But it is all of God. The difficulties have been such as to leave no room for self-congratulation. I can look back upon many hours when, if left to myself, I should have been utterly overwhelmed. I had intended, after resting here for a few days, to start again for the interior of Asia Minor—the great region west of Diarbekir, but I learn that the tour which I had contemplated there is already undertaken by others, and there does not appear to be sufficient reason for going over the same ground. I hope soon to receive from you letters in answer to mine from Teheran. By them my future plans will be determined. In the mean time I mean to make a short visit to Broosa, for the purpose of prosecuting some further inquiries there relative to that place, and also to some general points connected with my mission, which can be better investigated there, than in any other place which I have visited. I do not expect to be absent more than two weeks.

April 21.—I should have left for Broosa ere this, had not the recurrence of the Easter festival, and another following immediately upon it, prevented. The boatmen, being all Greeks, cannot be prevailed upon to sail during the seasons of their festivity. I hope to leave on Monday, the 23d, if wind and weather permit.

Although my plans are not fully formed for the intervening time, I do not expect to start on my return to America before the end of summer.

May 11.—Since the last date I have made a visit to Broosa and

Nicomedia. During my tour I have made no use of the appropriations of the American Bible Society, nor of that of the American Tract Society, chiefly for four reasons: 1. The peculiar difficulty of transporting books in those countries, would cause me care and many hindrances in travelling, which would prove seriously injurious to my proper work. 2. The labor of distribution would require time, which I could not spare, from the labors of exploring; being alone in my tour, the latter of itself has been far more than I could accomplish as thoroughly as I wished. 3. I could not distribute to advantage without a knowledge of the particular wants of the people in different places, and also of the proper channels and modes of circulation, which could be obtained only by long residence at the points of distribution. 4. Promiscuous distribution, (as the third reason shows mine must be,) would involve me in many personal hazards, which I could not judge it prudent or right to incur in what was not my proper, immediate, and particular business.

If providence shall permit me at a time now, I trust, not far distant, to lay before you the result of my inquiries, I hope to speak freely and fully respecting the circulation of the scriptures, and other religious books, among Mohammedans.

May 9.—Is it not true that the grand and radical deficiency of our modern piety is the want of the primitive spirit of prayer? There is something remarkably striking in the injunctions concerning frequency and importunity in prayer, scattered through the epistles—a comprehensiveness and energy of expression, of which we can form no adequate idea but by separating our minds from any thing which we know to exist in practice, and dwelling upon the words until we receive the full import of the commandment. The more I think of it, and the more I see of missionary operations and of the people who need them, the more deeply does the conviction sink into my mind, that *this* cause at least demands an impulse which no human means can give it but prayer; and I cannot help trembling at the thought of our going on without it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AND BP. KEMPER.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed, by the vestry of Christ Church, St. Louis, on the 24th of August last. As evidence of the high estimation in which the labors of the Missionary Bishop are held in the West, we are happy in giving them a place in our columns. We are satisfied that the decision of the Bishop, in declining the Episcopate of Maryland, and determining to sacrifice all other considerations to the work of planting the Church on our western frontier, will be generally approved.

Resolved, That, while the vestry does not wish to interfere in

a matter that does not pertain to them, they are yet desirous of expressing their views in relation to the appointment of the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper as Bishop of Maryland, and his possible acceptance of the same, for the information of those who are not so well informed of the probable consequences of such acceptance.

Resolved, That Bishop Kemper seems particularly fitted for his present situation as Missionary Bishop at the West, not only in the great essentials to be expected of every Bishop, piety and devotedness, but in the lesser qualities which are all important to his efficiency and success in this region : viz. firm health and constitution, which have been tried by the climate ; a cheerful temper and popular manners, enabling him to come in contact with our heterogenous population, with favorable impressions on their side to the cause in which he is engaged, and great prudence and caution, peculiarly requisite, amidst a population made up of almost all religions and nations, whose moral and religious character is yet unformed, and where different denominations of Christians are striving to make establishment.

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the activity and perseverance of Bishop Kemper while he has been amongst us, and to the great services rendered by him.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, his removal from us would be to undo much of what has been done and is in progress, favorable to the growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church amongst us ; that it would require of his successor several years' labor and travel to gain the practical information possessed by Bishop Kemper of the wants of the West, and to inspire the confidence of the scattered friends of the Church, to the degree now acquired by him, from personal intercourse with them at their homes throughout this vast region.

Resolved, That his presence seems necessary to Kemper College, an institution just commencing here under favorable auspices, of which he may be styled the founder, and is relied upon to procure for it proper professors and instructors, as well as necessary patronage for the future.

Resolved, That for these and other reasons touching the effect and consequences of Bishop Kemper's removal from us, upon the prospects of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the state of Missouri and the West, (without reference to our more private reasons as the vestry of this church,) we shall most deeply regret Bishop Kemper's acceptance of the appointment above alluded to.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be communicated to the Rt. Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, to be laid before the House of Bishops, at his discretion.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

WESTERN INDIANS.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, Missionary Bishop of Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Rev. H. Gregory, special Mis-

sionary at Fort Leavenworth, left this city on the 8th of October, on their journey to the Indian country west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Through the kindness of the War Department, they were furnished with letters and credentials which will enable them to travel in safety and comfort within the country, and will greatly facilitate the accomplishment of the immediate object in view. They will proceed directly to the band of Senecas, whose case has justly excited the attention of the Church; after which, Bishop Kemper will return to Missouri and Indiana, and Mr. Gregory will take up his residence for some months at Fort Leavenworth, visiting occasionally neighboring tribes, and devoting his time to the collection of information necessary for the Domestic Committee before establishing any Mission.

The Sunday evening before the Bishop and Mr. Gregory set out, a public Missionary meeting was held in St. Thomas's church in this city. The meeting was addressed by them both; and much interest was awakened with reference to the immediate object of their journey. May the protection and blessing of God go with them, and cause their visit to result in measures for the benefit of the poor and much injured race who have been so fast fading away before the approach of the European.

IOWA.

The new Territory of Iowa has peculiar claims upon the Missionary efforts of the Church. While it numbers at present nearly forty thousand inhabitants, and is rapidly filling up with emigrants from the Northern and Middle States and from Canada, it is without a single Protestant Episcopal clergyman. The Domestic Committee have determined, if possible, to sustain five there for the next three years, and have already named four places as stations. They ask for men for the work—they ask for means to sustain them. Shall we, in every place, be the last to occupy our legitimate ground? While we are idle, others are carrying to the members of our own household insufficient or unfit means. To say nothing now of Protestant sects, how do our efforts compare with those of the Church of Rome? Our Missionary Bishop has just gone back to labor in this part of his field, *with none to help him*. But, since the publication of the last number of this paper, a Roman Bishop, with the title of Bishop of Dubuque, has arrived in this city from France, sent into the same region; **AND HE DOES NOT GO ALONE.** The yes-

sel in which he arrived, brought also six Roman priests, destined, it is supposed, for the same sphere of labor. We ask Protestant Churchmen, where is *your* zeal? We ask Protestant clergymen, where is *your* care of the sheep? “*How think ye? if a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety-and-nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray? And if so be that he find it, verily I say unto you, he rejoices more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray. Even so it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish.*”

MISSOURI.

In placing in these columns the following extract from a letter just received from the Rev. Mr. Peake, Missionary to Booneville, and other places in Missouri, we believe we shall “arouse the sympathies of a faithful soldier” more effectually than by any thing we can say. If he shall be “aroused,” let him answer the call by an offer of his services to the Domestic Committee for this work.

“The cause, I believe, is advancing—we are occupying broader and firmer ground every day. Of this I feel convinced; but yet, when I look over the vast field and see how little has been done—how much remains undone; when I reflect that as yet we have done nothing which will give the people an assurance of the *permanency* of our plans and operations in this quarter, and thus hold out some encouragement for them to join us—and when to this is added the thought that I am still here *alone*, my heart almost sickens with despondency. Will you not endeavor to arouse the sympathies of some faithful soldier, and send him to our aid? Where are those hearts that used to throb with high and holy purposes, when dwelling upon the destitution of the West in our Seminary Missionary Associations? Were those flaming speeches nothing but mere talk? Send us, O, do send us, aid. We have taken no active step towards building. Some aid has been promised from Philadelphia; but — bade me give up all idea of getting any from New-York, unless I could come on myself. This I cannot consent to do: I will stay here and work; and pray that God will put it into the hearts of this people to help themselves.”

DOMESTIC FUNDS.

We desire that our readers, and especially our brethren of the clergy, should not lose sight of the fact stated at the end of the Domestic Treasurer’s acknowledgments in this number. *In four months, received, \$5,129 17; paid out, \$8,231 22.*

TEXAS.

Texas is now estimated to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and the number rapidly increasing. The eastern portion is represented as already settled, and presenting an aspect similar to occupied portions of the southwest of our own states. On the sea-board and on the Trinity, Brazos and Colorado rivers, &c., towns are springing up containing from 500 to 2500 inhabitants. Galveston, which a year since contained scarcely more than a single dwelling, is becoming an important port. Between this place and Houston, about ninety miles distant, five steamboats are constantly plying, and two of a larger class connect it with New-Orleans, by four trips each month. The customs collected in the bay are estimated at \$50,000 per quarter. The country is usually considered in three portions—1. That extending about seventy miles from the seaboard and being the richest, as suitable for sugar and cotton, but this is not overflowed or unhealthy as frequently in corresponding parts of the south. 2. The prairie range being gently undulating and suitable for farming, stretching about the same distance beyond. 3. The more hilly and then the elevated table lands extending still onward and but little explored. Of the middle range towards the west, a great part was abandoned by the early settlers, during the war, and is still named "the depopulated counties." But few slaves or free people of color as yet exist in Texas.

Religion and religious institutions are acknowledged by its leading inhabitants as important to the welfare of a state, and are therefore encouraged by the more prominent citizens of Texas, if not for their own sake. A desire is manifested for ministers of good standing, and such are received with respect. It has often occurred that to such, a free passage has been given in the steamboats. At Houston a Sunday school of thirty or forty children has been gathered, though the families bear small proportion to the whole population. Many members of the late congress subscribed to its library, and it was proposed to build a Presbyterian church, (one person subscribing \$500,) when the minister, who then resided there, was unexpectedly called away, and the effort was abandoned. Few ministers are as yet to be found located in Texas, though several Methodists, Presbyterians and Cumberland Presbyterians are preaching in different places. No Protestant house of worship, it is believed, as yet exists. In several places some of the leading inhabitants have expressed a desire to see the Episcopal church established.

In Matagorda one attempt has been made to incorporate an Episcopal society, and though not successful at the time, it will doubtless be renewed. In Houston a lot for a church and school has been secured, and expensive as living is at present,* yet a year's board has been offered by a highly respectable communicant in the church, to any competent clergyman who shall be sent to that place.

At Matagorda the Rev. C. S. Ives is about to commence a school, and having offered to officiate as a Missionary at that town, he has been appointed. Mr. Ives is well known. The Rev. R. M. Chapman is also appointed to Texas—his station not yet fixed. Several of the younger members of the clergy are desirous of going out and establishing the institutions of religion. It may be asked if there are not one or two of longer experience in the ministry, who will go and uphold the hands of our younger brethren—who, in view of the wants of an infant commonwealth, moulding its institutions after those in our own land, will give themselves to labor in a sphere of such wide usefulness—who will leave to God parishes already firm, and which cannot fail of being ably filled by others, and labor where the results of their ministry may be felt over a whole land, generations hence. We cannot estimate the present fruits of such a ministry in the ingathering of souls, or the influence of one parish in Texas, some years hence, spiritually strong, casting forth its bright beams over that land. Is there none to think also of aiding in disseminating the scriptures, in laying the foundation of good schools, and in pressing in various ways the claims of religion, education and sound morals? Much, under God, will depend upon the character, wisdom, zeal and piety of the early representatives of our Church. The opening is not beneath the most gifted and devoted of our clergy.

The Foreign Committee do not ask so much for special donations for Texas. With a small sum in their treasury (\$3000 or \$4000) to carry on their operations, thus extended by a new field, they appeal to those who love a spreading gospel—whose hearts rejoice in a Church animated with the spirit of Christ—to come forward and give them ability to sustain her efforts, and unceasingly to pray that the blood of the Lamb may be savingly applied to multitudes yet in their sins.

* In the principal towns board is from \$8 to \$10 per week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from the 15th of September to the 15th of October, 1838.

VERMONT.

Bellow's Falls, Emmanuel Church, Ladies' Circle of Industry, 30 00— 30 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Christ Ch., weekly offerings, for Missions in Illinois, 50 00
St. Paul's Church, addition to collection after sermon
before Board of Missions, - - - - 25
Lowell, St. Ann's Church, Missionary Society, - - - - 50 00
Boston Episcopal Missionary Society, for Indian Missions, - 4 00— 104 25

CONNECTICUT.

Derby, St. James' Ch., New-Haven County Clerical Asso., 10 00
Litchfield, St. Michael's Church, collection in part, at mis-
sionary meeting, - - - - 9 78
New-Haven, Trinity Parish, Mrs. Jane C. Bennett, (appro-
priated in her final sickness,) - - - - 25 00
Newtown, Trinity Church, for Missions in Illinois, - - - - 20 00
Individuals, a gentleman, - - - - 2 00— 66 78

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport, Zion Church, a gentleman, \$5; a lady, \$3, - - - 8 00— 8 05

NEW-YORK.

Albany, St. Peter's Church, - - - - 100 00
Cairo, Calvary Church, - - - - 1 00
Fishkill Landing, St. Anna's Church, annual collection, - 30 00
Fort Hamilton, St. John's Church, Miss R., part of sys-
tematic offerings, - - - - 3 00
Hempstead, L. I., St. George's Ch., offerings for the Far West, 4 00
Homer, Calvary Church, a little boy for Indian Missions, - 19
Hudson, Christ Church, Cyrus Curtis, - - - - 25 00
Jamaica, L. I., Grace Church, Female Miss. Society, - 100 00
Lansingburgh, Trinity Parish, monthly offerings, - - - 15 00
Manlius, Christ Church, - - - - 5 00
New-Hartford, St. Stephen's Church, - - - - 5 00
Newtown, L. I., St. James' Church, Female Sewing Society, 13 00
" " Sunday School, - - - - 3 50
New-York, All Saint's Church, a lady, Missions in Far West, 5 00
Ascension Church, a lady, - - - - 10 00
St. George's Church Association, - - - - 500 00
St. Mark's Church, a lady, - - - - 2 50
St. Paul's Chapel, collection in part, at a general
Missionary Meeting, - - - - 252 06
St. Stephen's Church, a lady, - - - - 1 00
St. Thomas' Church, collection, in part, at a gen-
eral Missionary Meeting, - - - - 348 12
Trinity Church, Mrs. Richard Ray, - - - - 200 00
Young Men's Aux. Ed. and Miss. Society, for
six months' salary of a Missionary in Tenn., - 125 00
do. of a Miss. to the Oneida Indians, - 125 00
do. of a Miss. in Missouri or Indiana, - 125 00
Plattsburgh, Trinity Church, monthly collection, - - - 7 00
Rye, Christ Church, - - - - 36 50
Troy, St. Paul's Church, Mrs. Mary Warren, - - - - 100 00
Windham, Trinity Church, communion collections, - - - 2 75
Individuals, Mrs. Sherred, \$5; a clergyman, \$10; in a blank
envelope, \$2, - - - - 17 00— 2161 62

NEW-JERSEY.

Ross Hall, near New-Brunswick, Miss Mary J. Smith, - 24 00— 24 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bristol, St. James' Church, Sunday School, - - - - 5 00
Muncey, St. James' Church, Mrs. Dr. Thomas Wood, - - - 2 00
Philadelphia, Swedes' Church, - - - - 20 00
Collection at a general Missionary Meeting in

St. Andrew's Church, during the session of the General Convention, (one half,) - - -	148 75
Collection in St. Stephen's Church, after sermon before Board of Missions, during the session of General Convention, (one half,) - - -	128 55
Individuals, Mrs. G., - - -	20 00— 324 30
	MARYLAND.
Washington, D. C., Trinity Parish, a lady, \$5 ; offerings, (one half,) 15 63, - - -	20 63— 20 63
	VIRGINIA.
Accomac Co., St. George's Parish, (one half,) - - -	15 00
Amelia Co., Raleigh Parish, - - -	11 25
Buckingham Co., Tillotson Parish, (one half,) - - -	9 75
Caroline Co., Grace Church, two ladies, (one half,) - - -	2 50
Clarke Co., Millwood, Frederick Parish, a widow's mite, - - -	20 00
Gloucester Co., Abingdon Church, weekly offerings of a communicant, - - -	1 50
King William Co., a friend to the Missionary cause, - - -	5 00
Theological Seminary, Missionary Society, (one half,) - - -	18 50
Individual, Rev. J. E. Locke, annual, - - -	5 00— 88 50
	NORTH-CAROLINA.
Edenton, St. Paul's Church, sundry individuals, - - -	35 00
Washington, St. Peter's Church, from the Rector, - - -	7 00
Williamsboro', St. John's Church, a lady, - - -	3 00
	GEORGIA.
Athens, " H. E." - - -	1 00— 1 00
	TENNESSEE.
From " The Missionary Society of Tennessee," in part, - - -	70 20— 70 20
	KENTUCKY.
Henderson, St. Paul's Parish, - - -	16 00— 16 00
	INDIANA.
Evansville, St. Paul's Church, - - -	12 50
Madison, Christ Church, Isaac C. Lee, Esq., - - -	1 00— 13 50
	WISCONSIN.
Manitowoc, W. Conroe, - - -	2 00— 2 00
Received since June 15, (four months,) \$5129 17.	
Payments since June 15, \$3231 22.	
	Total, \$2975 78

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from the 15th of September to the 15th of October, 1838.

	MAINE.
Gardiner, Christ Church, - - -	22 17— 22 17
	MASSACHUSETTS.
Andover, monthly Missionary lecture, for Africa, - - -	9 43
Boston, Episcopal Free Church, monthly Missionary meeting, - - -	4 00
Lowell, St. Ann's Church, - - -	13 00— 26 43
	RHODE ISLAND.
Newport, Zion Church, collection at monthly concert, \$32 ; a gentleman of said Church, \$10 ; three ladies do., \$20 ; S. School do., for Greek schools, \$10 82 ; infant school, for do., \$1 83 ; Mrs. T. Northam, for Africa, \$15 ; several individuals of said Church, \$7 85,	117 50— 117 50
	CONNECTICUT.
Derby, at meeting of New-Haven Co. Clerical Association, - - -	4 00
Litchfield, St. Michael's Church, Young Ladies' Missionary Society for African Mission, \$60 ; col. at Miss. meeting, (one half,) \$9 78,	69 78
New-Haven, by Rev. Lorenzo T. Bennett, at request of Mrs. Jane C. Bennett, in her final sickness, (one half,) - - -	25 00— 98 78
	NEW-YORK.
Albany, St. Peter's Church, - - -	100 00
St. Paul's Church, a member, - - -	5 00

Cairo, Greene Co., Calvary Church,	- - - - -	1 00
Flushing, St. George's Church, Female Association,	- - - - -	54 00
Hempstead, L. I., St. George's Church, offerings,	- - - - -	2 08
Lansingburg, Trinity Parish, offerings,	- - - - -	5 00
Newtown, L. I., St. James' Church, offerings,	- - - - -	32 50
New-York, several ladies of the Episcopal Church, for the Mission school at Cape Palmas,	- - - - -	101 50
All Saint's Church, for do.,	- - - - -	5 12
St. George's Church, Association for the Promotion of Christianity,	- - - - -	509 00
Rye, Christ's Church,	- - - - -	15 00 — 821 20
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Philadelphia, St. Andrew's Ch., at Miss. meeting, one half,	- - - - -	148 75
St. Paul's Ch., S. School, for Rev. Dr. Robert- son's school, Greece,	- - - - -	25 12
St. Stephen's Church, at sermon before the Board of Missions, Sept. 6, (one half),	- - - - -	128 55 — 302 42
DELAWARE.		
Middletown, St. Ann's Church, a friend of Missions,	- - - - -	2 00
Wilmington, St. Andrew's Church, for African Mission, \$35 81; for China, \$8 24; for Greece, \$6 11,	- - - - -	50 16 — 52 16
VIRGINIA.		
Accomac Co., St. George's Church, (one half),	- - - - -	15 00
Albemarle Co., a legacy of \$500, with interest, left by the late Miss Juliet Ann Gilmer, to the Rev. Lancelot Minor, Missionary at Cape Palmas, to be dis- posed of as he should think proper, and by him appropriated to the education of boys in the West African Mission,	- - - - -	517 50
Buckingham Co., Tilotson Parish, (one half),	- - - - -	9 75
Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg Co., Mr. R. M. Atkinson, (an.)	- - - - -	5 00
Mr. R. Warwick, for China, \$10; for Africa, \$10,	- - - - -	20 00
Caroline Co., Grace Church, two ladies, (one half),	- - - - -	2 50
Fairfax Co., Falls Church, Miss. Association, for Africa,	- - - - -	8 00
Fredericksburg, Mrs. Sarah J. Woodville, and Miss M. J. Keith, for Texas, \$2 50 each,	- - - - -	5 00
Gloucester Co., Abingdon Church, weekly offerings of a communicant,	- - - - -	1 50
St. James' Parish, for Africa,	- - - - -	5 00
Jefferson Co., E. H. Lee, Jr.,	- - - - -	2 00
King William Co., a friend of Missionary cause,	- - - - -	5 00
Norfolk, by Rev. T. Atkinson, in behalf of J. R. Steed, an in- fant, for Africa,	- - - - -	5 00
A Presbyterian lady, for school at Athens,	- - - - -	5 00
Northampton Co., Hungars Parish, offerings,	- - - - -	10 00
Raleigh Parish, Amelia Co., Miss. Society, (one half),	- - - - -	4 25
Richmond, Monumental Church, a few ladies, for Greece,	- - - - -	12 00 — 632 50
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Alexandria, Miss. Soc. of Theological Seminary, (one half)	- - - - -	18 50
Washington City, Trinity Parish, (one half),	- - - - -	15 64 — 34 14
NORTH-CAROLINA.		
Washington, St. Peter's Church,	- - - - -	3 00 — 3 00
GEORGIA.		
Athens, by H. E. at communion,	- - - - -	1 00 — 1 00
KENTUCKY.		
Louisville, Christ Church, Sunday Scholars,	- - - - -	50 00 — 50 00
ILLINOIS.		
Springfield, thank offering, \$5; do. \$5;	- - - - -	10 00 — 10 00
		Total, \$2171 30
		Less discount and postage, 1 91
		(Total from first June, \$5156 66.) \$2169 39

N. B. A parcel from St. John's Church S. School, Elizabethtown, N. J., for Athens, valued at \$6.

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